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## Kabul Times (September 21, 1967, vol. 6, no. 147)

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## MAIWANDWAL LEAVES EBNI SEENA FULLY RECOVERED "HE'S IN PERFECT HEALTH" HOSPITAL DOCTORS DECLARE

By A Staff Writer

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal left the Ebni Seena Hospital this morning.

The Prime Minister spent 25 days

### FRG's Moltmann To Discuss Plan Assistance In Bonn

By A Staff Writer

Contributions to be made by the Federal Republic of Germany for Afghanistan's Third Five Year Plan will be discussed by FRG Ambassador Gerhard Moltmann with Bonn authorities this month and December.

Ambassador Moltmann, dean of the diplomatic corps, left Kabul this morning for a three months at home.

The ambassador has been here for four years of service. He said it is very likely he will return as ambassador to Kabul.

"I'm very fond of my job here and happy with the extent of co-operation between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany," he said.

Just Tuesday we signed the 22nd supplementary agreement to the 1958 economic and technical cooperation protocol between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic.

"I have with me requests from the Afghan government for assistance during the Third Five Year Plan which I will discuss in Bonn when I arrive and again just before the termination of my leave in December."

He predicted FRG assistance during the Third Five Year Plan will be in the fields of communication, education, and technical cooperation as before. Capital assistance will also be one of the topics discussed.

### ARRIVALS

KABUL, Sept. 21, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Ashraf, a teacher at the Afghan Institute of Technology who went to the U.S. under a USAID scholarship last year returned to Kabul yesterday.

Ghulam Sakhi Herati, an official of the Afghan Air Authority who went to the U.S. four months ago to study aviation statistics returned to Kabul yesterday.

Nang Yusufzai, Abdul Ghafoor Asar, Ali Ahmad Waziri, Mohammad Egbal and Mohammad Azim, officials of Radio Afghanistan who went to Iran three months ago to visit Radio Iran returned to Kabul yesterday.

Abdul Wahid Najim, the technical vice president of the Rural Development Department who went to Canada two weeks ago to participate in the Rural Youth Conference returned here yesterday. Representatives from 91 countries participated in the week-long seminar organized by WHO.

Ghulam Jan Ahmadzai, graduate of the College of Agriculture, Kabul University, who went to the United Arab Republic five years ago under a UAR scholarship, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Ghulam Haider Gharb, an official of the water and soil survey department, who went to the Federal Republic of Germany 21 months ago to study hydrology returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mohammad Muneer Wardak, a member of the College of Education who went to the U.S. three years ago under a USAID programme to study teacher training returned to Kabul yesterday.

Dr. Noor Mohammad Nafah science instructor in the College of Science who went to France a year ago under a French government scholarship to study biochemistry returned to Kabul yesterday.

TOKYO, Sept. 21, (DPA).—The first joint meeting of Japan-India and India-Japan business cooperation committees ended here Wednesday with a joint statement stressing a "complete accord" on the importance of a closer economic and commercial ties between the two countries, Jiji press said.

in the hospital after undergoing an operation for intestinal blockage. Members of the cabinet, high ranking officials and elders of the city were present to see the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Maiwandwal, left his hospital room at exactly 8:30. Officials and members of the press lined the path of the Prime Minister from the first floor, where his bed was, to the car parked near the door.

The Prime Minister looked healthy and happy. He smiled all the way, greeting by standers. There were no signs of the ordeal he underwent in the hospital. At the entrance of the hospital a large crowd had gathered. Doctors and nurses who attended the Prime Minister were also present.

## Second State Breaks Away From Nigerian Federation

LAGOS, Sept. 21, (AFP).—Nigeria's midwest state yesterday became the second federal region to break away from the Nigerian Federation.

Military administrator Major Albert Okonkwo in a radio broadcast proclaimed the "Republic of Benin" and pledged continued cooperation with Biafra whose secession last May triggered off the 11-week-old Nigerian civil war.

### World Briefs

CARACAS, Sept. 21, (Reuters).—Three sisters from Carora, western Venezuela, whose combined ages total 258 years have challenged other brothers and sisters to beat their record.

The three sisters, who claimed to have reached their ages in perfect health by "behaving well at all times, are Adelfina 107, Adolfa, 96, and Julia Verde 82.

BAR, Yugoslavia, Sept. 21, (Reuters).—Holidaymakers fled in panic when fully grown lions wandered along the beach of this Adriatic resort.

After evading their keepers for several hours Tuesday three were returned to their circus cages while the fourth was shot, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

LONDON, Sept. 21, (DPA).—Britain's new ocean-going liner was christened "Queen Elizabeth the second" at John Brown's shipyard in Glasgow, Scotland yesterday.

A mighty roar from some thirty-thousand spectators broke out as Queen Elizabeth swung the bottle of champagne and said in a clear voice "I name the Queen Elizabeth the Second. May God bless you."

LINCOLN, Nebraska, Sept. 21, (Reuters).—Four young children were killed here Tuesday night when a shell they were playing with exploded.

Police said the shell, described as a type used in Second World War bazooka anti-tank guns, had been kept as a souvenir by the father of one of the victims.

MOSCOW, Sept. 21, (DPA).—Visiting Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel Wednesday had talks with Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin at the Kremlin, the Soviet Tass news agency reported. The Turkish Prime Minister arrived in Moscow Tuesday for an official visit.

LONDON, Sept. 21, (DPA).—The condition of former British Prime Minister Lord Attlee, has further deteriorated according to a hospital spokesman Wednesday. Attlee is 84. He was admitted to a London hospital for treatment on Sept. 8.

sent. One of the doctors attending the Prime Minister said that Maiwandwal was now enjoying perfectly good health. His pulse, blood pressure, heartbeat and other physical conditions are absolutely normal. "He is as you and me", he added with a smile.

The Prime Minister was operated upon by Dr. Harold Richard, visiting professor from the Care Medico, Dr. Colgate Phillips, and John Hunkins of Care Medico. Other doctors who took part in the Prime Minister's recovery were Sayed Hashim Hashimi, Dr. Aziz Aram, Dr. Abdul Wahab Ebrahimi, Dr. Abdul Ali Jaghorie, Dr. Abdul Qaher Safi. (See photos on page four).

During the Prime Minister's illness some heads of government from friendly countries sent him messages wishing him speedy recovery.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, accompanied by his wife, leaves the hospital this morning.

### Manescu Promises To Keep In Touch With All Members

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 (DPA).—The newly elected president of the UN General Assembly, Rumanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, told a press conference Tuesday night he would keep in touch with all members of the United Nations.

That, he added, might contribute towards a solution of the many problems facing the 22nd General Assembly.

He said, he had kept contacts with many countries in recent years and had found that this was useful. Asked whether the election of the communist diplomat to the presidency of the General Assembly could be interpreted as growing understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States, Manescu replied he could not answer this question but would welcome any better understanding between the two big powers.

The General Assembly Tuesday night elected following chairmen of its main committees:

Main Political Committee, Ismail Fahmy of United Arab Republic.

Special Political Committee, Humberto Lopez Willamil of Honduras.

Economic and Financial Committee, Dr. Jorge Pablo Fernandez of Peru.

Social and Humanitarian Committee, Mrs. Mara Radic of Yugoslavia.

Trusteeship Committee, George J. Tomeh of Syria.

## Political Action Programme Presented To EEC Members

STRASSBOURG, Sept. 21 (DPA)

—The president of the European Commission, Jean Rey, presented to the European Parliament a "political action programme" aimed at overcoming the discrepancies between growing economic and technical cooperation among the six EEC countries and lagging political cooperation.

Jean Rey—chief executive of the European Community—told the European Parliament which represents the community without legislative and budgetary powers, that the economic community had mastered its crisis.

It was a fact, however, that not even a basic blue-print was in existence for the political union of the EEC countries.

"This discrepancy is too great and must be overcome," Rey added. He appealed to the governments of the six members to work for a political reactivation of the community.

Until a political union has been established the governments of the six EEC countries should strengthen and widen the mandate of the existing bodies of cooperation.

Common political tasks should be solved by concrete and pragmatic joint action, he said.

Rey said the European Commission was supporting Britain's application for membership and would report to the ministerial council on September 30 on what procedure should be followed.

## STRONGEST HURRICANE IN 100 YEARS

BROWNSVILLE, Texas Sept. 21, (AP).—Hurricane Beulah, one of the great storms of history, crashed into the Texas coast Wednesday. It killed, destroyed homes, isolated towns and cities, and snarled power and telephone lines.

Beulah hit with a smashing impact while its winds whirled at an estimated 160 miles (257 km) per hour around its centre and churned along the Texas coastal plain, whipping both the land and the sea.

The death toll reached 29 since Beulah was spawned in the

The Atlantic 12 days ago. Estimated crop losses are at \$50 million. A spokesman for citrus growers predicted a loss of \$15 million for oranges and grapefruits.

Beulah sank expensive, ocean-going shrimp boats. She tossed utility poles across the streets and highways like bar-barcades. Broken power and phone lines whipped in the battering wind like string.

The real killers in Texas were tornadoes spun off by the hur-

ricane. A late count showed nearly 50 twisters which struck inland as far as Austin, 350 miles (563 km) from Brownsville.

Weathermen regard Beulah as the strongest hurricane to hit America this century. Beulah began as a tropical storm on September 7 off the west coast of France's Caribbean island of Martinique in the eastern Caribbean and intensified to hurricane strength with winds

(Contd on page 4)

## Israelis Shell Port Tewfik, Suez; 5 Injured, Says UAR

CAIRO, Sept. 21, (Reuters).—Israeli forces shelled the towns of port Tewfik and Suez at the southern end of the Suez canal for 20 minutes early yesterday a UAR military spokesman said. The UAR Middle East news

agency said five people were injured, and two houses and part of the Suez power station damaged.

The spokesman said United Nations observers had been informed.

Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, later said one civilian had been killed and eight others wounded by the Israeli shelling.

According to DPA an UAR spokesman yesterday rejected Israeli reports which had said this morning UAR-Israeli armed incident was caused by six UARs trying to get a boat into the Suez canal.

He said no UAR boat had been sunk, but Israeli artillery had killed one Egyptian and injured eight others.

An Israeli military spokesman had said that a UAR vessel with six soldiers aboard had been sighted at the southern end of the Suez canal and fired on because it was violating the agreement stopping either side from using the canal.

Two hours later two more UAR boats were spotted in the canal near port Tewfik. These were fired on and one was sunk, the Israeli spokesman said.

There were no casualties on the Israeli side, he claimed.

### Home Briefs

KABUL, Sept. 21, (Bakhtar).—Dr. C. Mani, regional director of WHO for Southeast Asia, paid a farewell call on the Minister of Public Health Miss Kubra Noorzai yesterday afternoon. In the morning Dr. Mani met Dr. Ghafar Aziz and discussed the mother and child programmes in Afghanistan.

Earlier Dr. Mani met Wali Zaki, dean of the College of Medicine and visited the pathology museum of the college.

KABUL, Sept. 21, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Naser Keshawar, Afghan delegate to the international symposium on karakul held in Vienna, presented a factual report on the position of Afghan karakul pelts.

Keshawar, who returned to Kabul yesterday, said he told seminar about the characteristics of Afghan pelts and the steps taken here to improve and develop the karakul industry.

### Helicopters Make Secret Landings

BANGKOK, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A number of helicopters made 14 secret landings in northeastern Thailand last week, interior minister General Praphas Charusathien said yesterday.

General Praphas told reporters that the helicopters, flying from the direction of Laos brought supplies to guerrillas in Sakol Nakorn and Nakorn Phanom provinces.

The interior minister said government operations in the area had cut down activities, but they still continued to threaten villages in remote areas.

General Praphas said government forces had either captured or received the surrender of over 1,000 guerrillas so far this year.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

If sincere friends after my death  
In life's inn recall my name,  
It behooves them that after  
friends have passed away  
To mention their virtues and re-  
count not their sins.

—An Eastern Proverb

## A CAUSE FOR REJOICING

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's departure from the hospital today fully recovered from an ailment which required that he be operated. It is a cause for national rejoicing. Now that Afghanistan has entered a new era in its national life and has embarked upon the implementation of its Third Five Year Plan, the good health of the Prime Minister is a happy augury for the nation.

When the Prime Minister was taken ill earlier this month, he could have gone abroad for medical treatment and surgery. The Prime Minister, however, decided against this, and instead underwent his operation at home. This shows that the Prime Minister, does not want to be treated differently from ordinary people in his country.

The underlying thought behind his decision must have been his sympathy for the poor people who cannot afford to indulge in such luxuries. If an ordinary Afghan suffering from a similar ailment has to make do with whatever facilities the nation has to offer so should the Prime Minister must have thought in making the decision. The fact that his operation has been a success is a great credit to the doctors and medical staff of Ebni Seena hospital. Moreover, even while in the hospital the Prime Min-

ister did not seek any privileges. He had to share a room with another man for several days.

This modesty of the Prime Minister is coupled with a great sense of tolerance, hard work and patience in conducting government affairs and discharging his executive duties. His way of handling relations between the executive and the legislature is unique in many ways and has led to the growing cooperation between the two vital organs of the state. His likable and pleasant personality has won him great recognition in the world and close friends and well-wishers within the country. This is obvious by the number of telegrams wishing him speedy recovery which he received from heads of state and governments abroad. Perhaps the greatest tribute bestowed upon the Prime Minister was His Majesty the King's personal visit to the hospital to meet him.

A great number of people, personal friends and officials signed the album at the hospital wishing him a rapid recovery and good health. Now that the Prime Minister is out of the hospital, we look forward to the continuing improvement of his health and wish him success in carrying forward the difficult and strenuous task of providing leadership for his government.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Ishah* carried an editorial on Prime Minister Maiwandwal's leaving the hospital after having undergone a successful operation for an intestinal blockage.

The editorial praised the Prime Minister's decision against going abroad for medical treatment and his operation and also lauded Ebni Seena on successfully conducting the operation and taking good care of the Prime Minister.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Jamaluddin Saboori saying:

Owners of brick ovens in Sayed Nour Mohammad Shah Maina are asking physicians for commissions on the fees they charge the patients whom they consult.

The oven owners argue that were it not for the enormous volumes of carbon dioxide and other poisonous gases that they pump into the air every day, the number of patients seeking medical advice would not be as high as it is now.

Consequently all physicians should give them a percentage of their fees. But the doctors argue that even if there weren't any smoke coming out of the ovens they would still be doing alright because enough dust is being kicked out from the road to keep them going.

The letter asked what should be done in this case. Should they close the ovens or make the doctors share their fees?

Yesterday's *Amis* carried an editorial entitled: "The United Nations and World Problems." The 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, it said, started last night and is scheduled to discuss more than 80 items on the agenda.

In his annual report the UN Secretary General U Thant warned that all hopes for an orderly and peaceful world become frustrated when military power instead of peaceful negotiations is used for the settlement of international disputes.

The editorial also quoted the secretary general when he expressed concern about the grave situation in the Middle East.

The editorial said that the situation now prevailing in the Middle East as a result of premeditated Israeli aggression against the neigh-

bouring Arab countries is fraught with danger.

Israel has made its intention of holding to the occupied Arab territory and the Arab countries, too, have pledged that so long as Israel does not vacate her aggression there will be no talks for the settlement of the problem in the Middle East. If the big powers and especially those who support Israel do not suc-

ceed in eliminating the consequences of Israel aggression in the Middle East then there is every danger of another outbreak of hostilities as U Thant foresees.

This will seriously imperil world peace. The big powers in a realistic manner should try to normalise the Middle East situation and help restore the confidence of member nations in the world body, the editorial suggested.

Al Ahram of Cairo reported that United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser said Sunday that the relationship between himself and the late Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer had been "more than between brothers."

President Nasser, speaking at a cabinet meeting, said: "None of my brothers was ever as close to me as Marshal Amer," according to the paper.

The paper added that President Nasser spoke to the cabinet about events in the UAR since the defeat by Israeli forces last June.

The paper reported elsewhere that an inquiry into the death of Marshal Amer, the deposed leader of the UAR armed forces who committed suicide four days ago, will be completed in two days.

Certain members of the Marshal's family, including his elder brother who lives in the Upper Egyptian village where the Marshal was born, have been questioned by investigators, said the paper.

Kuwait has "built a desert welfare state unlike any other in the world," said a front-page feature story in *The Street Journal* by a staff reporter, Ray Vicker.

Vicker noted that the populace of the oil-rich country "is almost totally urbanised." He said more than half the total population live in the city of Kuwait.

"Poverty has been almost abolished," Vicker said. He added: "Most former nomads now live in air-conditioned apartments in the capital city. And the government protects citizens from being im-

poverished by misfortune; a widow with children, for instance, needs only to apply to the government to be housed in a special apartment project for widows and to be given a government job at a salary that will easily pay the rent."

Vicker said that although Kuwait has no income-tax, the range of government services, paid for by oil revenues, "has few parallels anywhere." He said telephones and telegraph service are free in Kuwait as is medical care, "which is completely socialised and excellent."

"Education is free too," Vicker said, "and it includes not only government-paid bus transportation, hot lunches, books and stationery, but even clothing for students. Moreover, any Kuwaiti teenager in the top 80 per cent of his high school class can pick a university anywhere in the world, and, if it accepts him, the government will send him there to study at state expense."

The *Indian Express* called the U.S. experiment to determine the chemical composition of the moon's surface a feat "of which not only the American nation but the whole world should be proud."

The *Indian newspaper* referred to the lunar landing of Surveyor 5 and said:

"If the experiment is fully successful, as it promises to be, it should write a new chapter in lunar knowledge. It will also represent an advance in astronomy comparable to the invention of the telescope 350 years ago, when man for the first time saw planets not as pinpoints of light but as rounded discs."

## Problems Before UN Assembly Session

At the 22nd Session of the UN General Assembly, which opened six weeks before the 50th anniversary of the Soviet state, many delegates doubtless will refer to the Soviet Union's peace-loving policies and its half century struggle against the war threat and for peace. Soviet diplomacy has consistently brought this struggle into the focus of attention at all previous UN sessions. At this session the Soviet delegation will continue to work to unite all countries against the policy of aggression and interference in the affairs of other countries and against colonialism and the arms race.

Naturally, the General Assembly session cannot work in isolation from events occurring outside the walls of the UN skyscraper. The U.S. aggression in Vietnam will echo ominously in the conference hall.

The problem of Vietnam is not on the agenda. The UN has no authority to discuss it since it must be dealt with under a special mechanism of the Geneva agreement. And neither North nor South Vietnam are UN members. Nonetheless there is little doubt that during the general discussion, the U.S. aggression in Vietnam will come under fire from many states.

The only way to end this war, which is endangering the whole world, is for the U.S. to stop, unconditionally, the bombing raids on North Vietnam, pull all foreign troops and equipment out of South Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs.

Anticipating the coming sharp condemnation the U.S. recently threw out a red herring. I refer to the suggestion made by Senator Mansfield and others to transfer the Vietnam problem to the UN for discussion.

It is not difficult to see through this device. U.S. diplomacy has chosen to try to pull the UN into its machinations at the moment that the Pentagon has

worked out new plans to escalate the war. The number of U.S. troops in Vietnam is to be raised to 530,000 and new targets for bombing on North Vietnamese territory have been selected.

So here's how the land lies: the Pentagon is busy preparing further escalation of the war, and U.S. diplomacy is seeking to hide these criminal plans by suggesting that UN should discuss the Vietnam problem, trying, in so doing, to prove American "readiness" to achieve a political settlement. Such hopes are vain. Some have already condemned this move and there is no doubt that everyone who is not enmeshed in the web of military and political dependence on the U.S. will at the session also condemn U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The question of removing the traces of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries will also figure prominently on the agenda.

An Arab summit meeting was held in Khartoum and its important result was the trend towards liquidation of contradictions among the Arab leaders as far as ways to wipe out the consequences of Israeli aggression are concerned. The conference declaration stressed that war was not the way to settle the problem; the majority of the Arab states called for a political settlement.

On the question of Yemen, the UAR and Saudi Arabia agreed that an atmosphere of mutual understanding should be created, that UAR troops should be withdrawn from Yemen and that the military aid to royalists by Saudi Arabia should stop.

Israel, on the other hand, is continuing to violate the resolutions adopted by the emergency session of the assembly on Jerusalem. Leaders in Tel Aviv have made declarations showing that they have no intention of vacating the areas they seized. In these conditions it is

the UN's duty to take the strongest possible measures against the Israeli aggressor for his open violation of the UN Charter.

Another issue that must surely come under discussion is the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. For a long time the USSR has been fighting to check the spread of the nuclear threat. This fight gives good results.

Recently the Soviet delegation put before the 18-nation committee in Geneva a draft of a treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear arms. A similar draft was tabled by the U.S. delegation. Discussion of it in the committee and most countries' reaction to it show that there is a good chance that this treaty, so necessary for mankind, will be concluded. The 22nd session of the UN must make its own contribution toward bringing this about.

Of course, the treaty would not solve all the problems of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union is working persistently to have the use of atomic weapons banned, for a complete prohibition of all nuclear tests and for other measures that would deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear war.

Though the national liberation movement has made great strides, in various regions throughout the globe there exist some 85 territories, with a population of about 50,000,000, under colonialist oppression. That's why the problems of combating colonialism will also take a prominent place at the General Assembly session.

Some 80 questions, big and small, are on the agenda of the 22nd UN session embracing all aspects of modern international life.

The session must seek decisions for these problems, conforming to national interests and peoples' aspirations to live in peace and friendship.

(MOSCOW NEWS)

## Mapmakers' Troubles With Place Names

Confusion over geographic place names that once worried only mapmakers has now become a matter of urgent concern to almost everyone who travels or mails a letter, according to Nathaniel Abelson, the United Nations map librarian.

Supersonic transport and instant communication, he said, have reduced the size of the earth to the point that it is more important than ever before that everyone understand what place is meant when a geographic name is used.

It is for this reason, he explained, that a meeting of the world's best linguistic scholars, mapmakers and toponymists (place name experts) that was held in Geneva beginning September 4 was important.

Known as the World Conference on the Standardization of Geographic Names, the meeting was sponsored by the United Nations in an effort to find ways of eliminating the confusion that often surrounds the names of towns, rivers, mountains and other geographic features.

To drive home his point, Abelson noted that even now no universally accepted alphabetical list of names of all places in the world exists. One of the primary reasons for this, he said, is that there is no universally accepted alphabet. The Roman, Arabic, Russian or Cyrillic and Chinese alphabets, to name but a few, each differs from the other. Even among the countries using the Roman alphabet there are variations, he observed, mentioning as an example the French and English alphabets.

Quite aside from that problem, he explained there are others. Names of places also vary according to language, thus Cairo on an English map becomes Al Qahira on an Arabic map. Florence is Firenze to Italians and Leghorn is Livorno. Moscow is Moskva to Russians.

One of the challenges facing the experts concerned with this problem, he said, is finding a system of transliteration whereby the name of a place in one language would still be recognizable in others. To date, a way of bringing this about has not been discovered.

Every time the name of a place is changed, Abelson said, confusion reigns among postal authorities and travel agencies until the new name appears on maps or in gazetteers (alphabetical lists of place names). Sometimes, mapmakers and others resort to giving prominence to the name popular in the language being used and giving the alternatives.

It is not uncommon, therefore, to the United Arab Republic followed by "Al-Jumhuriya Al-Arabia Al-Muttahida," the Roman phonetic equivalent of the Arabic, and then followed by "Egypt," which is geographically precise but politically incorrect.

Africa, where a number of new independent states have been created often accompanied by a change in name, has been very troublesome recently in this respect. The Gold Coast became Ghana; Nyasaland, Malawi; Northern Rhodesia, Zambia; Basutoland, Lesotho; and Bechuanaland, Botswana, all in a relatively short time. Tanganyika and Zanzibar have become the United Democratic Republic of Tanzania and not long ago one of the two Congos, the one differentiated from the other by the use of "Leopoldville," the old name of the capital city, is now designated by use of the word "Kinshasa," the new name given to the same city.

But Africa alone is not the only guilty region. Russia, for example, became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics after the revolution and changed the names of practically all its major cities. St. Petersburg

urg, once known as Petrograd, is now Leningrad.

The capital of Indonesia, formerly known as the Netherlands Indies, is still designated on some old maps as Batavia but is more popularly known as Jakarta, sometimes spelled Djakarta.

Hollandia, or what used to be Dutch New Guinea, was changed to Kotabaru when Dutch New Guinea became West Irian and is now called Sukarno Pura. Since the man who named it for himself is no longer in power, there is a likelihood the name might be changed again.

One of the recommendations made to the representatives of the 128 countries invited to the conference was that each draw up a list of name places, as officially designated by each country. While this will be only the first step toward universal standardization, it will disclose the many duplications that also cause confusion.

Most of the duplications are the result of descriptive names like Red River, of which there are many in the world. Neither "red" nor "river" is a real geographic designation, according to the experts. The Blue Nile and the White Nile are identified because everyone knows the location of the Nile River.

The same is true of other appellations such as Blue Mountains. Almost all mountains at some time are blue and referred to as such by people living in the vicinity.

Another difficulty mentioned by Abelson is the names of places in languages that are unwritten, like many of the dialects spoken in Africa and elsewhere.

Abelson who is neither a linguist, a toponymist, geographer or cartographer did not attend the conference, but as a map librarian he hopes their deliberations will simplify his job.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

## Plan For New World Monetary Reserve

Financial ministers from 106 countries will meet in Rio De Janeiro next Monday to consider a proposal to create new world monetary reserves. Afghanistan will be represented by its finance minister.

They will be attending the joint annual meeting of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank which is expected to approve a new world money reserve—called special drawing rights or SDRs—to help gold and dollars finance trade among nations.

The so-called group of Ten approved the plan last month in London; so approval in Rio is expected to be automatic since the 10 have a majority of the IMF's voting power.

The 10 are Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The new world monetary plan is intended to provide countries with enough reserves to ride out temporary deficits, while still pursuing lib-

eral trade policies with other nations.

Without reserves, countries would be forced, during deficit periods, to reduce their purchases from other countries, perhaps more than necessary in the light of long-term prospects.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Fowler has said, "What has now been achieved through arduous negotiations is to bring the monetary authorities of the whole free world together in agreement on a single specific plan to provide supplementary reserves in the future by a conscious international decision. This brings us to a new phase in international monetary cooperation."

The process for setting up the new reserves is as follows: Approval of the outline plan and drafting of an amendment to the IMF constitution to create the legal vehicle for the amendment by 80 per cent of the IMF vote; deci-

Although the new world reserve will not have any physical aspects—it will simply be an IMF bookkeeping measure—detailed features involving such factors as value, guarantee, reconstitution and the use of the drawing rights have been set forth in the outline plan which the board of governors will consider.

Decisions have not been made on interest rates, when the reserves would actually go into effect and how much is to be created.

Current thinking centres around the figure of \$1,000 million to \$2,000 million a year to be created in the new reserves.

The group of Ten agreed that a reasonable period for which decisions about future world reserve needs could be made was in a five-year period. Therefore, proposals to create SDRs will normally be for five years ahead. Allocation, however, will be made to participants at regular intervals during the period—probably every year.

(Cont'd on page 4)

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# Student Special

## 3 SONS OF MOUSA TAUGHT MATH

Three of the best known teachers of Baghdad in the early Islamic times were three sons of Mousa, a soldier and student of geometry. They were Mohammad, Ahmad and Hussain, who were all students of the school of Mamoon, the Abbasid caliph.

All three were especially interested in mathematics. Hussain studied geometry like his father. The first son, Mohammad, also studied Euclidian geometry as well as astronomy.

Ahmad spent his time working with the principles of mechanics.

He made several contributions to man's endless search to find machines and tools which would make his tasks easier. He experimented with pulleys and levers to save time and energy in work.

These three brothers opened a school which they operated at a cost of 500 dinars (about Af. 18,000) a month. They were famous teachers and great scholars. They continued their research at the same time they taught their students.

While Mohammad wrote a simple book for widespread use as an algebra text at the request of Caliph Mamoon, his brother Hussain studied the theorems of geometry, particularly the equilateral triangle.

Together the three brothers invented many of the tools still in everyday use in solving trigonometry problems.

Also together they set up an observatory in Baghdad from which they studied the movements of the stars and the planets and made measurements of longitude and latitude. Their calculations were very

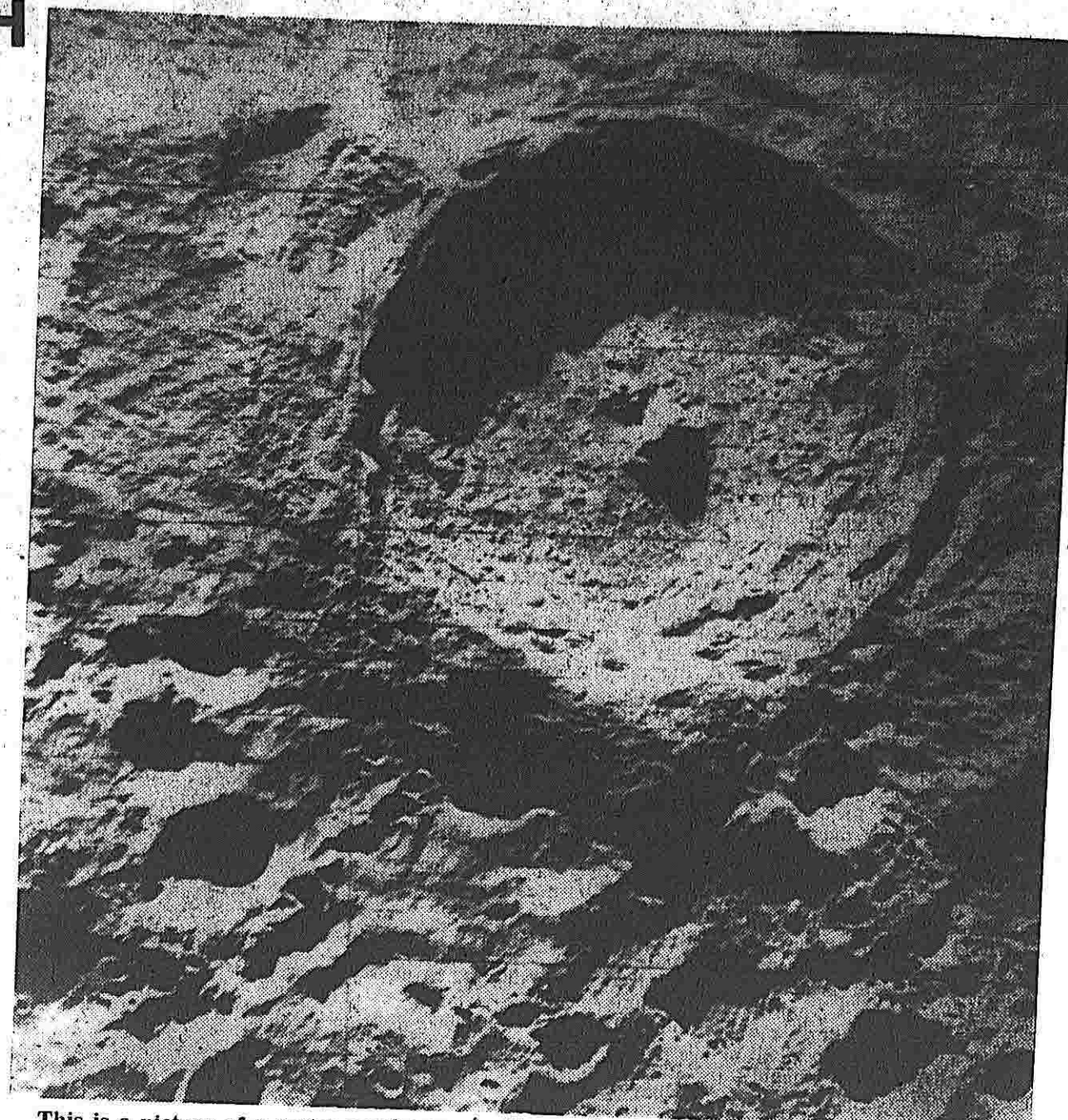
precise: their figure for the latitude of Baghdad differs only 10 centimetres from today's.

It did not take long for the three brothers to become famous for their knowledge of mathematics and mechanical principles. Their many books have made it possible for students all over the world ever since they lived 1,000 years ago to learn their discoveries.

Most of their original works are now precious documents preserved in museums. A grandson, Shakir, compiled a lot of their knowledge in a book called The Book of Mechanical Power of Bani Mousa, which is kept at the school of writing in the Vatican City.

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. theology     | عقاید    |
| 2. calliph      | خلیفه    |
| 3. especially   | مخصوصاً  |
| 4. astronomy    | لجوم     |
| 5. mechanics    | مخانیك   |
| 6. contribution | سهم      |
| 7. endless      | بی پایان |
| 8. search       | تقصص     |
| 9. tool         | آله      |
| 10. task        | وظیفه    |
| 11. pulley      | غریزه    |

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 12. lever                  | دسته                  |
| 13. to operate             | عمل کردن              |
| 14. scholar                | دانشمند               |
| 15. widespread             | منتشر                 |
| 16. text                   | مواد درسی             |
| 17. request                | خواهش                 |
| 19. equilateral            | مساوی الاضلاع         |
| 20. observatory            | رصد خانه              |
| 21. star                   | ستاره                 |
| 22. planet                 | سیاره                 |
| 23. measurement            | اندازه                |
| 24. longitude and latitude | طول البلد و عرض البلد |
| 25. calculation            | سنگش                  |
| 26. precise                | معین                  |
| 27. document               | سند                   |
| 28. to preserve            | حفظ کردن              |
| 29. precious               | قیمت بها              |
| 31. to compile             | جمع کردن              |



This is a picture of a crater on the moon. The crater is about 80 kilometres across. The picture was taken from about 215 kilo metres above the moon. Both Russians and Americans are taking pictures of the moon to determine the best place for their men to land.

## Faraday Watches Volcano Erupt, Invents Electric Motor



So, with 25 shillings a week wages and two attic rooms to live in, Michael Faraday moved to the Royal Institution, centre of British scientific research, where Sir Humphry had his laboratory. Starting by washing bottles, he was soon helping with experiments. His dream was coming true.



The next year, 1813, he went with his master on a tour of Europe to help him give important chemical demonstrations before leading scientists of the day. He had other thrills too, including standing on the edge of the crater of the Italian volcano Vesuvius and watching it in eruption.



Faraday was now an important man at the Royal Institution. Among other things, he played a big part in the invention there of the famous Davy safety lamp, which miners could use without danger of exploding underground gases. His lectures and demonstrations filled the public hall.

In 1821 he made the first ever electric motor, making a wire carrying a current from a battery revolve round a magnet. He danced with delight. His "motor" was just a contraption in a glass bowl on his bench. But it marked the beginning of the Age of Electricity.

## Student Special Crossword Puzzle

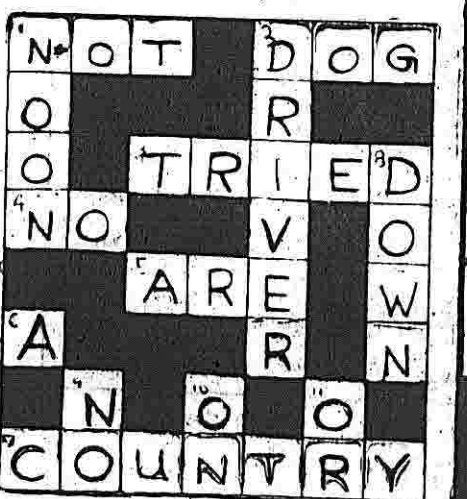
- ACROSS:**
- An ambassador is an ——— of a country.
  - A broad, shallow metal container for household use.
  - A world peacekeeping organization.
  - Do, re, — fa, so, la, te.
  - A good tailor can — good clothes.
  - Not many.
  - He doesn't want — do his homework.
  - All of us went to the movie — went together.
  - A precious stone.
  - Not drunk. Serious.

- DOWN:**
- The noise of a kitten.
  - To leave.
  - Chemical symbol for an element whose atomic number is 93.
  - An enclosed wagon for transporting goods or animals.
  - The pen — the table.
  - Unpaved roads are always — in summer.

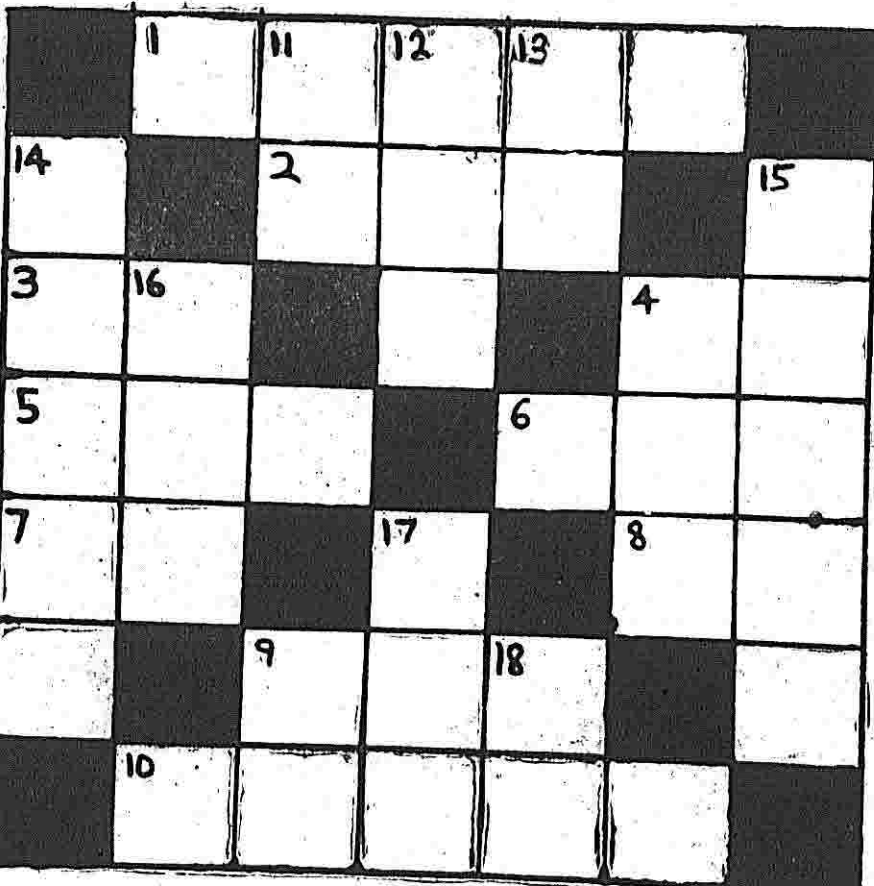
### Crossword Solution

Correct solutions to last week's crossword puzzle were sent to the Kabul Times by Ghulam Ghaus Farid, 11 B, Ghazi, and Ghulam Mohammad Nabi Zadah Eibadi, 11 E, Ghazi.

The editor apologises for the mistake in the clue for number 5 across last week. It should read — there any lions in the Kabul Zoo?



- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 16. A prefix meaning new.                    | 9. drunk         |
| 15. Something women like to wear. (singular) | 10. serious      |
| 17. A spider's home.                         | 11. kitten       |
| 18. My parents gave — a book.                | 12. symbol       |
| 1. ambassador                                | 13. to enclose   |
| 2. broad                                     | 14. wagon        |
| 3. shallow                                   | 15. to transport |
| 4. container                                 | 16. goods        |
| 5. household                                 | 17. unpaved      |
| 6. peacekeeping                              | 18. spider       |
| 7. organisation                              |                  |
| 8. precious                                  |                  |



## Spring Tournament Winners' Trophies Presented Tuesday

By A Staff Writer  
Deputy Minister of Education Asif Mayel presented the winners' trophies for the schools which won the spring tournaments in basketball, football, and handball Tuesday.

Winners and runners-up for each are as follows:

Football: Habibia; Isteglal  
Handball: Khushal Khan; Rahman Baba  
Basketball: Habibia  
This week in football Habibia defeated Khushal Khan 2-1 after being down 0-1 at the end of the first half. Ghazi also defeated Mahmoud Tarzi 3-0.

Dear Sir,  
I am keenly interested in having pen friends in Afghanistan and I tried many times to get addresses from Afghanistan but I couldn't.

If you would kindly publish my name in your newspaper I'll be very thankful.

I am 15 years old. My hobbies are writing pen friends and visiting new places.

Many thanks in advance.  
Sham Kumar  
A-163, Kidwai Nagar  
New Delhi 23, India

## PROBLEM WITH 7's

Put the correct mathematical signs between the 7's to get the answers given. This problem was contributed by Ghulam Mohammad Nabi Zadah Eibadi, 11 E, Ghazi. Answers next week.

- 7 7 7 7 = 49
- (7 7) 7 7 = 105
- (7 7) (7 7) = 2
- (7 7 7) 7 = 3
- (7 7 7) 7 = 8
- (7 7) 7 7 = 14
- 7 7 (7 7) 7 = 56
- 7 7 (7 7) = 13
- (7 7) (7 7) = 48
- (7 7) (7 7) = 98

## Requests For Pen Friends

The following requests for pen pals have been received recently at the Kabul Times.

J.P. Roy Chowdhury, a 15-year-old Indian boy, has written the Indian embassy in Kabul requesting an Afghan boy or girl of his age to correspond with him. He is interested in sports, reading and stamp collecting.

His address is:  
J.P. Roy Chowdhury  
c/o Mrs Anjali Roy Chowdhury  
Baptist Church Compound  
Midnapore  
West Bengal, India

Dear Sir,  
I am keenly interested in having pen friends in Afghanistan and I tried many times to get addresses from Afghanistan but I couldn't.

If you would kindly publish my name in your newspaper I'll be very thankful.

I am 15 years old. My hobbies are writing pen friends and visiting new places.

Many thanks in advance.  
Sham Kumar  
A-163, Kidwai Nagar  
New Delhi 23, India

appreciate an exchange in interesting reading materials like journals, periodicals, etc.

A friend of mine by the name of Rajiv Kumar is interested in pen friendship, particularly with teenage boys and girls. He is studying for his graduate course in science.

I would appreciate any correspondence with a resident of Afghanistan, preferably one with similar interests.

It would be kind of you, sir, to have my letter published in your esteemed columns of the Kabul Times in the Student Special on Thursday. I also congratulate you for the fine work you are doing. I read the Kabul Times daily and like it, too.

Thanking you,  
Anil K. Agarwal  
P.O. Box 122  
Kanpur, India

1. to request
2. recently
3. keen
4. advance
5. connection
6. to tour
7. native
8. philately
9. enthusiast
10. to be fond of
11. account
12. resident
13. preferably
14. to congratulate

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. shilling         | شلیک            |
| 2. wages            | اجورہ           |
| 3. attic            | بالا خانہ       |
| 4. to move          | حرکت کردن       |
| 5. dream            | خواب            |
| 6. to come true     | حقیقت پیدا کردن |
| 7. tour             | سفر             |
| 8. leading          | برجسته          |
| 9. thrill           | هیجان           |
| 10. edge            | کوشه            |
| 11. crater          | سوراخ           |
| 12. volcano         | آتشفشان         |
| 13. eruption        | انفجار          |
| 14. miner           | کارگر           |
| 15. to explode      | اتفاق کردن      |
| 16. underground gas | کاز زیر زمینی   |
| 17. to revolve      | دور محور گشتن   |
| 18. delight         | مسرت            |
| 19. contraption     | آله             |
| 20. bowl            | کاسه            |
| 21. bench           | چوکی            |
| 22. to mark         | نشان کردن       |





Amir Mohammad with whom Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal shared his room at the Ebni Seena hospital for two nights.

## Doctors And Nurses Who Treated The Prime Minister



Dr. C. Phillips

Dr. J.R. Hankins

Dr. H.L. Richard

Dr. A. Wahab

Dr. Aziz Aram

Dr. S.H. Hashimi

## World Monetary Reserve

(Contd. from page 2)  
Each member of the Monetary Fund could draw SDR's in the exact amount of its quota in the fund, which is based on a number of factors reflecting the nation's role in the world economy.

The United States quota at present is 24.59 per cent. Thus, of \$1,000 million were created each year, the United States would be entitled to \$245.9 million worth of the new SDR's annually, or some \$1,230 million for the five-year period.

Under the proposal, participating countries would agree to accept a maximum of two times their own drawing privilege, plus their original IMF quota in SDR payments.

The acceptance limit would not be a fixed limit. Countries could accept and hold more than their acceptance limit—the limits merely state their obligations to accept.

Countries will earn a modest rate of interest on holdings in excess of their cumulative allocations. The formal amendment probably will not set a specific interest rate, but rather a range which will allow the rate to be set in the light of the circumstances at the time of the creation of the SDR's.

Because the obligation to accept SDR against the payment of con-

pension of the right to use any SDR veritable currency is the essence of the plan, the outline provides suspension of payment to a country if it fails to honour this commitment.

Each country also has the obligation to back the new reserves with its currency. For every SDR outstanding there will be a contingency liability of three times that amount in the currency of the participating countries.

The United States, with \$245.9 million available in SDR's would have a contingency liability of \$737.7 million in its currency.

Each country may use all its SDR's. However, at the end of the five-year period, it must have 30 per cent of its SDR's in its accounts. The other 70 per cent is free and clear.

If at the end of the five-year period a country does not have the 30 per cent of its SDR's, it must reconstitute them.

This means that the country must buy SDR's from another country which has an excess of the reserves. The buying must be done with the other reserves of the country.

In the case of the United States, this would be gold, federal reserve notes or currencies of other countries.

Dollars are reserves for countries other than the United States.

The unit of value for expressing special drawing rights will be equal to 0.888671 grams of fine gold. This is the gold value equivalent of one U.S. dollar. Thus, each SDR will be equal to the gold value equivalent of one dollar.

Although the SDR's will be gold value guaranteed, they will not be redeemable in gold as U.S. dollars now are.

It is also against the rule for a country to use its SDR merely, to change the composition of its reserves.

In other words, it would be inappropriate for any country observing the rules to use its SDR's to obtain dollars and in turn use those dollars to buy gold from the United States.

Countries will be expected to use SDR's only for balance of payments needs or to protect their reserve position.

(U.S. SOURCES)

## Hurricane

(Contd. from page 1)  
of more 74 miles-an-hour the next day.

Since then it has surged through the Caribbean with winds at its centre of up to 180 mph, often changing direction and dealing heavy blows to Martinique, St. Vincent, Western Puerto Rico, Eastern Dominica, Western Haiti, and Mexico's peninsula.

Fifteen of Beulah's victims were on French-administrated Martinique, three on British St. Vincent, four in Yucatan and four in Texas coast towns.

Hurricanes, striking almost annually in the months of August and September, have claimed the lives of 11,211 people in the U.S. since 1900, according to published records.

The worst was in September 1900 when a 120 MPH hurricane swept over the Texas port killing 6,000 people as waves inundated it.



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Af. 110.

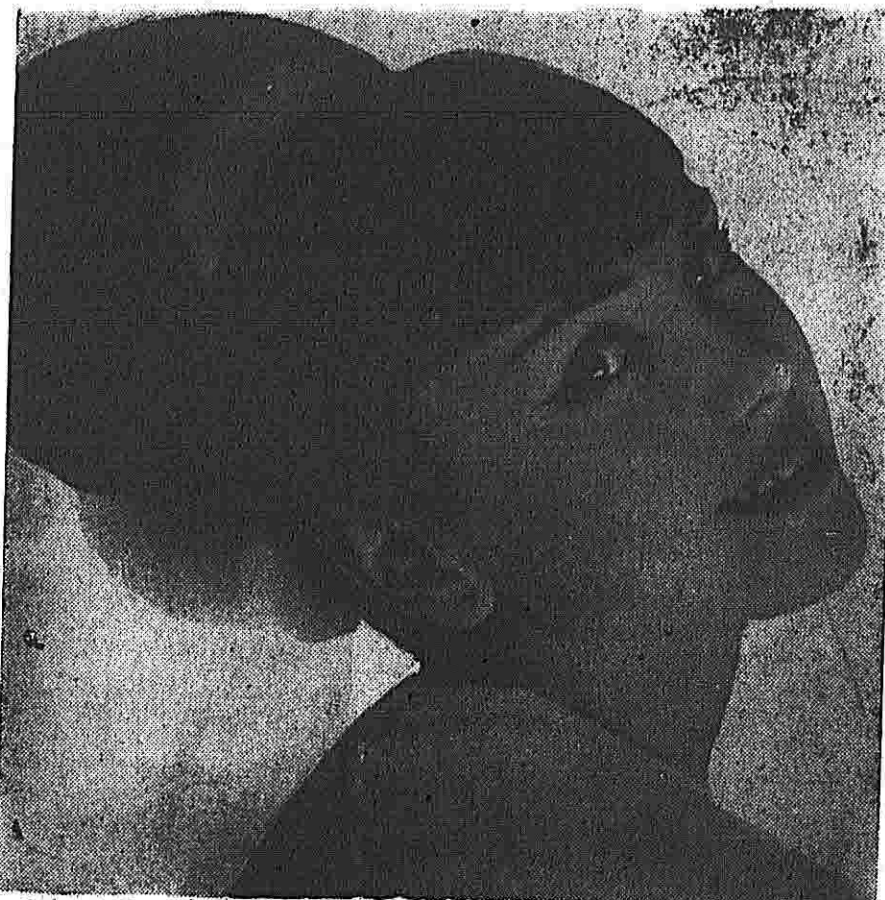
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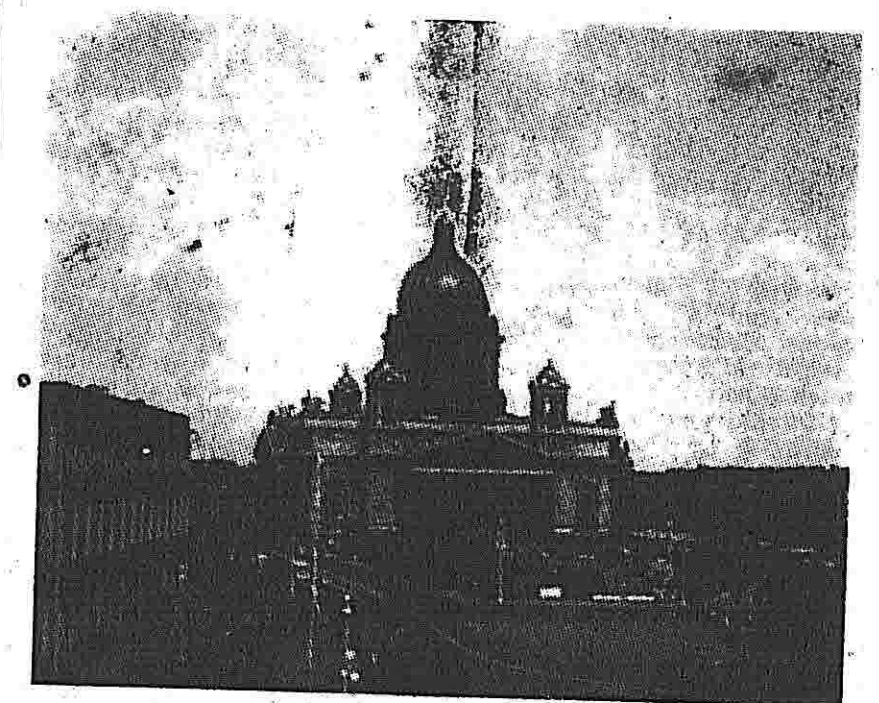


International Affairs, New Times, Sputnik and others which you can read in English, French and German. Subscriptions can be obtained from the Ebne Sena book store, Ministry of Education Book Store, Jaweed book stall in Deh Buri Attache in Kabul.

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Modern house for rent with two floors. Many rooms. Three bath rooms. Contact: Nuroz carpet export Co. Share-Nau, opposite Blue Mosque

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Delhi	arr				
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Delhi	dep	1900		0525	0530
Bangkok	arr	1815		1040	1045
	dep	1800	1130		1130
Singapore	arr	2130			
Sydney	arr	0805*			
Hongkong	arr		1600	1625 <sup>A</sup>	1600
Tokyo	arr		2030	2050	2030

\* following day SAT  
A= One hour earlier

### KISS OF DEATH

PAVIA, Italy, Sept. 21. (Reuter)—A 21-year-old girl died of a heart attack after being kissed by a colleague at a factory near here police said.

The girl, Antonia Buscemi, collapsed at her bench after the man grabbed her and kissed her during a coffee break.

## Referendum On Viet Ceasefire

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21 (Reuter) About 22,000 petitions have been filed here demanding a public referendum in San Francisco on a Vietnam ceasefire.

California's Supreme Court cleared the way for the referendum by ruling on Monday night that the question must appear on a ballot here next November of the petition met legal requirements.

Under California law, the referendum will be held if the registrar of voters finds 11,909 valid signatures of registered voters among the 22,000 petitions filed at his office.

The count will take five days. City officials here said it would be the first such referendum in a U.S. metropolitan area this year and could lead to similar ballots in other cities.

### Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be clear. Yesterday Farah was the warmest area of the country with a high of 41 C, 106 F. North Salang was the coldest area with a low of 2 C, 36 F. Wind speed was clocked at 10 knots per hour (15 mph).

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 27 C, 80 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:  
Kabul 30 C 9 C  
Kandahar 40 C 14 C  
Herat 104 F 57 F  
Jalalabad 36 C 15 C  
Khost 97 F 59 F  
Gardez 36 C 18 C  
Khost 97 F 64 F  
Gardez 30 C 14 C  
Khost 86 F 57 F  
Gardez 24 C 18 C  
Khost 75 F 64 F



### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 American cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY Starring Rex Harrison and Charlton Heston

### PARK CINEMA

RINGO AND HIS GOLDEN PISTOL